and has presented no justification for its proposed nonrecurring rate structure.

In short, TWComm believes that requiring LECs to offer the \$1 sale and repurchase option provides the optimal resolution of the IDE rate structure issue. In the alternative, TWComm requests that the Commission consider the available data regarding the reusability of certain types of equipment for SWBT, and collect the necessary additional information for other types of equipment tariffed by SWBT and for all equipment tariffed by CBT. Specifically, information provided by SWBT during the Texas Investigation indicates that -- at a minimum -- the IDE manufactured by AT&T, Fujitsu, and Alcatel has been used and continues to be used in significant quantities in SWBT's network, making it fully reusable with little additional effort by SWBT. As a result, a recurring rate structure for this equipment should be developed based on the standard depreciable life of other equipment purchased by SWBT in this account code.

While the necessary data on equipment from other manufacturer/vendors is being collected, the Commission should require that the current nonrecurring charge be spread over a minimum of four years. 66 Once this data is available, the rates for additional equipment which is found to be reusable by SWBT or CBT should be changed to a recurring structure. The cost of

This four year payment term was adopted in a stipulated settlement at the conclusion of the aforementioned Texas Investigation.

equipment which is truly non-standard for the LEC should continue to be recovered over the four year period.<sup>67</sup>

#### Issue B.2: Charges for Training

SWBT claims that it is not reasonable to compare the costs of training technicians on "nonstandard" IDE to the training costs for "standard" equipment. This is so, SWBT argues, because SWBT can "manage standard training costs," and the interconnector drives the nonstandard equipment training process. But SWBT does not show why this difference means that standard training costs should not be used as a guide for nonstandard training costs. In fact, many other LECs agree the latter is a reasonable approach.

#### Issue B.3: Clarification of Training Provisions

In responding to the Commission's request for a list of already-deployed equipment for which training is unnecessary, SWBT again avoids full disclosure. Instead, it includes in its Direct Case a guide to training requirements between SWBT and interconnectors. While this document includes a list of Fujitsu

As described previously, equipment which is nonstandard for the LEC but has proven to be standard for interconnectors (through ongoing requests in the LEC's or other regions) should be changed to a recurring rate structure. This data will not be immediately available, however, and a rate structure based on whether the equipment is in use by the LEC should be adopted in the interim.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{68}{2}$  See Direct Case of SWBT at 24-25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> <u>Id.</u> at 24.

No. See Direct Case of CBT at 6; Direct Case of BellSouth at 11; Direct Case of Sprint at 12.

equipment, there is no way for interconnectors to determine what other equipment SWBT has deployed in its network. Only a complete list of the relevant equipment or, at the very least, a comprehensive response to office-specific requests for equipment lists<sup>71</sup> will permit interconnectors to take advantage of the cost savings that outside contractors offer. SWBT has failed to provide either.

Moreover, in addition to full reporting on the equipment currently deployed in the LEC networks, the Commission should also require LECs to disclose all of the equipment for which its technicians are trained. TWComm has experienced first hand the anticompetitive effects of partial disclosure in this regard. Arguing that Fujitsu is the current standard in its network, SWBT has required TWComm to pay to train technicians for AT&T equipment TWComm has chosen as IDE. TWComm has accordingly been billed for a total of \$95,000, of which it has already paid \$76,000.73

As mentioned above, however, TWComm learned during its participation in the Texas state proceeding that SWBT's previous network standard was AT&T, and that it still uses some AT&T

Other LECs have agreed to provide interconnectors with a complete list of the equipment used in their networks even if that information must be obtained on an office-specific basis.

See Direct Case of CBT at 6; Direct Case of BellSouth at 11-12; Direct Case of GTE at 17; Direct Case of Bell Atlantic at 10.

The Commission discussed those savings in the <u>Virtual</u> <u>Collocation Order</u>, 9 F.C.C.R. at 5172.

SWBT has charged TWComm \$19,000 per office for five offices. TWComm has paid for four of those offices.

equipment in central offices. WBT's technicians are therefore already trained for the IDE TWComm has selected and need not be trained again. The Commission should accordingly order SWBT to refund TWComm the \$76,000 it has already paid for this purpose and should prohibit SWBT from charging TWComm for any further training on AT&T equipment. The Commission should also institute a more general requirement that LECs provide interconnectors with a list of all of the equipment for which their technicians have been trained.

Finally, CBT's requirement that 36 technicians be trained for each interconnector requesting new equipment is also unjustified. CBT refused to respond to the Commission's request that it specify the minimum number of technicians that must be trained to maintain and repair IDE in each central office. CBT proposes instead to charge interconnectors to train enough technicians to service all CBT offices, regardless of the number of central offices for which the interconnector seeks virtual collocation. The Commission should reject this approach. Interconnectors should not be required to pay to train technicians at offices for which they do not seek collocation.

See Response of SWBT to Time Warner Communications of Austin, L.P. Motion to Compel at 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> See CBT Direct Case at 7.

Rather, interconnectors should be charged for training on a percentral office basis. 76

#### IV. THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF VEIS TARIFFS

#### Issue C.1: SWBT's Obligation to Accept Interconnector-Designated Equipment

In the <u>Designation Order</u>, the Commission observed that SWBT's statement in its tariff that an interconnector may only designate equipment "necessary to provide the interconnector's requested functionality or necessary technical compatibility with the interconnector's equipment" may violate the LECs' obligation to offer any equipment reasonably requested by interconnectors. The Commission therefore asked SWBT to explain the criteria it proposed to use in assessing whether equipment meets this standard and to explain why this standard is not inconsistent with the requirement that LECs may prohibit only equipment that "represents a technical threat to the network."

SWBT's response to this request, however, only confirms that it has violated the requirements of VEIS. First, SWBT provides

The other LECs generally supplied minimum technician numbers on a per-central office basis. <u>See</u> Direct Case of BellSouth at 12 (four technicians required per office); Direct Case of GTE at 18 (six technicians required per office); Direct Case of SWBT at 27 (estimating an average of 5.6 technicians required per office); Direct Case of Sprint at 13 (two technicians required per office); Direct Case of Bell Atlantic at 10 (three technicians required per office). These responses demonstrate how much an interconnector seeking virtual collocation in a limited number of offices will save if it is only charged on a per-central office basis for training costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>77</sup> <u>See Designation Order</u> at ¶ 80.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> See id. at  $\P$  81.

only the vaguest explanation of its standard for accepting IDE.

As a result, SWBT's decisions to reject or accept equipment would be essentially unreviewable.

More importantly, SWBT has done nothing to explain why its standard does not violate the Commission's rules. SWBT asserts the right to reject equipment that, in its judgment, is not technically necessary. Under this policy, SWBT could reject equipment that in no way constitutes a technical threat to the network. This is a clear violation of the Commission's VEIS rule that the interconnector decides which equipment it would like to use and the incumbent may reject that choice only if it represents "a significant and demonstrable technical threat to the LEC network."

# Issue C.2: Use of Outside Contractors for Installation, Maintenance and Repair of InterconnectorDesignated Equipment

In the Virtual Collocation Order, the Commission unequivocally stated that,

LECs that permit outside service representatives to enter their central offices to install, maintain, or repair LEC equipment must permit outside representatives to provide these services for the equipment dedicated to interconnectors' use under virtual collocation. 80

In its Direct Case, SWBT states that it uses outside contractors to install, maintain and repair equipment. Rather than follow the Commission's rules, however, SWBT states that it will permit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Id. at ¶ 79.

Wirtual Collocation Order at 5171, ¶ 59.

outside contractors for IDE only when SWBT decides they are necessary and only when SWBT chooses them. 81 As the passage quoted above demonstrates, however, once a LEC permits outside contractors into its offices, interconnectors may use them for any purpose related to the installation, maintenance or repair of collocated equipment.

Thus, SWBT's attempt to limit interconnectors' use of contractors violates the Commission's VEIS rules. It prevents interconnectors from benefitting from the efficiencies of using outside contractors. It also permits SWBT to retain almost complete control over the installation and maintenance of IDE.<sup>82</sup>

#### Issue C.3: Installation, Maintenance and Repair Levels

In a further attempt to retain control of the repair and maintenance process, the LECs assert that there is no reason why they should be required to include maintenance and repair intervals in their tariffs. 83 This is simply another attempt to prevent any FCC review of anticompetitive activity. Without published intervals, it will be much more difficult for

TWComm's arguments on this issue apply equally to GTE and Ameritech, to the extent that they also reserve the right to make such decisions. <u>See</u> Direct Case of GTE at 19-20; Direct Case of Ameritech at 19. Both of these parties admit to using outside contractors.

It should be noted that while SWBT states that it will permit interconnectors to add qualifying contractors to its list of vendors, <u>see</u> Direct Case of SWBT at 32, SWBT apparently reserves the right to refuse ever to permit any such contractor into its premises.

See Direct Case of SWBT at 33; Direct Case of CBT at 8; Direct Case of Ameritech at 20; Direct Case of Bell Atlantic at 13; Direct Case of GTE at 22; Direct Case of BellSouth at 14-15.

interconnectors to seek redress of discriminatory maintenance and repair service. These LEC arguments should therefore be rejected.

#### CONCLUSION

TWComm respectfully urges the Commission to take prompt action to address the deficiencies in the LEC Direct Cases identified by TWComm, and order SWBT and the other affected LECs to revise their VEIS tariffs and practices in the manner described above.

Respectfully submitted,

Time Warner Communications Holdings, Inc.

Don Wood 4985 Agate Drive Alpharetta, GA 30202 (404) 475-9971

ECONOMICS CONSULTANT

Don Shepheard Director of Regional Regulatory ITS ATTORNEYS Affairs Time Warner Communications Holdings, Inc. 300 First Stamford Place Stamford, CT 06902 (203) 328-4000

Brian Conboy

John L. McGrew Thomas Jones

WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER 1155 21st Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. (202) 328-8000

November 9, 1995

### APPENDIX A

Docket No. 12879 Schedule 2 Page 3 of 7

Docket No. 12879
AT&T Communications of the Southwest, Inc.
Third Request
Information Request No. 3.3(b)
Supplement
06.15.95

3.3(b).

With regard to AT&T's RFI No. 1.6(a), if the costs based on vendor nonproprietary data are higher than SWBT's negotiated equipment costs (regardless of jurisdiction), provide the following:

The mean of the discounts received for such equipment;

SWBT refers AT&T to its Supplemental Response to AT&T's RFI

No. 1.7(a), which notes that differences exist other than the

direct difference between proprietary and nonproprietary cost

data. In addition, SWBT refers AT&T to its Supplemental

Response to AT&T's RFI No. 3.2(c) which provides information

recently obtained from SWBT's vendors indicating a single

price structure that replaces the proprietary/nonproprietary

price structure that was previously available.

However, in an effort to be cooperative and based on the data

Docket No. 12879 Schedule 2 Page 4 of 7

Docket No. 12879
AT&T Communications of the Southwest, Inc.
Third Request
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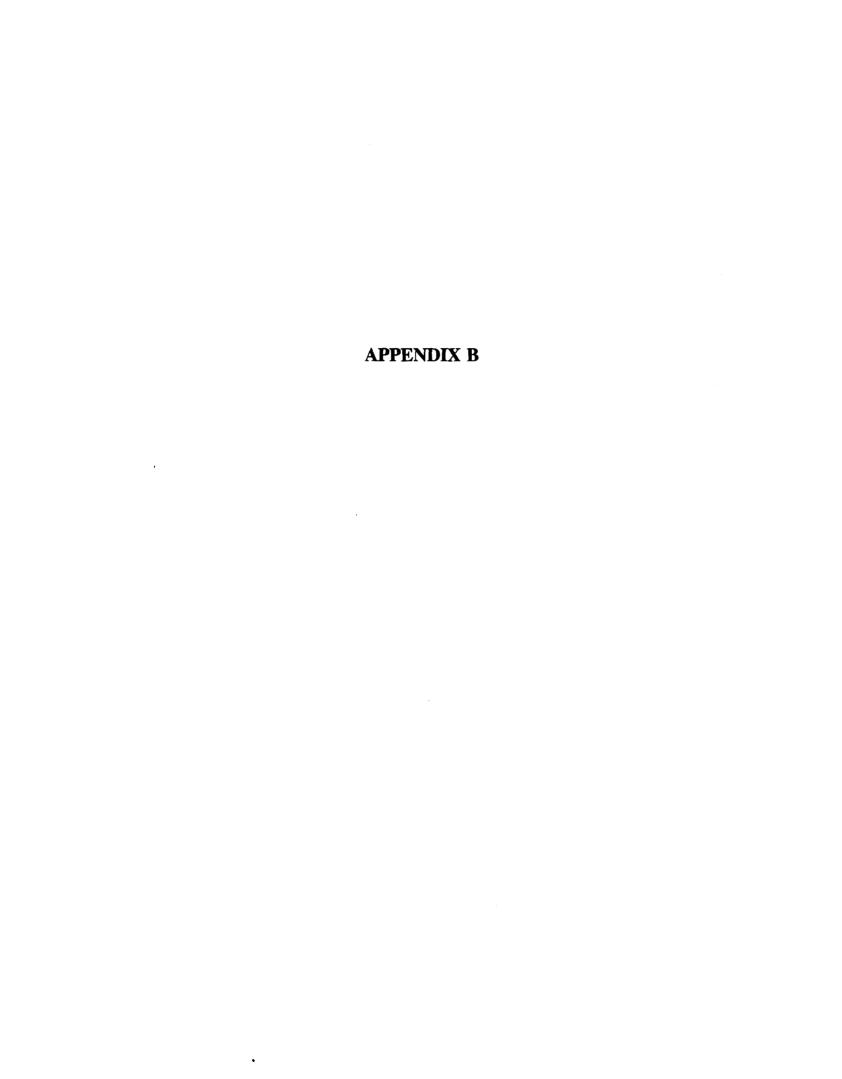
developed for this filing that supports direct comparisons, SWBT computes the mean as 31.08%.

Responsible Person: Mike Auinbauh

Area Manager-Cost Analysis

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

One Bell Center, 37-H-07 St. Louis, Missouri 63101



### "The one to Call On"

April 27, 1995

Sourcing Operations

Mr. Jon Engelson NEC America 1525 West Walnut Hill Lane Irving, Texas 75038

Dear Mr. Engelson:

As you know, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

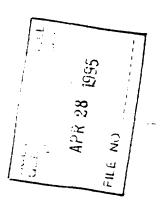
After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, NEC America provided SWBT with "list" prices that NEC America specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBT's intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

1010 Pine, 9th Floor St. Louis, Missouri 63101

#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION



Mr. Jon Engelson April 27, 1995 Page 2

that you wish negotiated prices to remain confidential and to keep any risk of disclosure to a minimum. Thus, this is to advise you that if you charge SWBT for virtual collocation equipment at a negotiated price, SWBT may be required to disclose that price in pending regulatory proceedings. Given that you provided "list" prices, SWBT presently assumes, and wishes to verify, that those are the prices you intend to charge for virtual collocation equipment.

Please contact the undersigned in writing by May 11 if NEC America intends to charge SWBT negotiated prices or "list" prices for virtual collocation equipment sold to it on a going forward basis.

Sincerely,

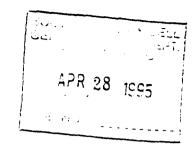
Larry M. Exler
Contract Manager

CC: CAROL BURDINE
TOM PAJDA
BOB GRZYMALA

#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

"The one to Call On"

April 27, 1995



Sourcing Operations

Mr. Ken Wright Northern Telecom, Inc. 701 Emerson Suite 333 St. Louis, Missouri 63141

Dear Mr. Wright:

As you know. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, Northern Telecom, Inc. provided SWBT with "list" prices that Northern Telecom, Inc. specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBT's intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

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#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

Mr. Ken Wright April 27, 1995 Page 2

that you wish negotiated prices to remain confidential and to keep any risk of disclosure to a minimum. Thus, this is to advise you that if you charge SWBT for virtual collocation equipment at a negotiated price. SWBT may be required to disclose that price in pending regulatory proceedings. Given that you provided "list" prices, SWBT presently assumes, and wishes to verify, that those are the prices you intend to charge for virtual collocation equipment.

Please contact the undersigned in writing by May 11 if Northern Telecom, Inc. intends to charge SWBT negotiated prices or "list" prices for virtual collocation equipment sold to it on a going forward basis.

Sincerely.

Larry M. Exler Contract Manager

CC: CAROL BURDINE

TOM PAJDA BOB GRZYMALA

#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

"The time of Call On"

April 27, 1995

APR 28 1995

Sourcing Operations

Mr. Chuck Holley
Fujitsu Network Transmission Systems, Inc.
2801 Telecom Parkway
Richardson, Texas 75082

Dear Mr. Holley:

As you know, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, Fujitsu Network Transmission Systems, Inc. provided SWBT with "list" prices that Fujitsu Network Transmission Systems, Inc. specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBT's intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

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#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

Mr. Chuck Holley April 27, 1995 Page 2

that you wish negotiated prices to remain confidential and to keep any risk of disclosure to a minimum. Thus, this is to advise you that if you charge SWBT for virtual collocation equipment at a negotiated price, SWBT may be required to disclose that price in pending regulatory proceedings. Given that you provided "list" prices, SWBT presently assumes, and wishes to verify, that those are the prices you intend to charge for virtual collocation equipment.

Please contact the undersigned in writing by May 11 if Fujitsu Network Transmission Systems, Inc. intends to charge SWBT negotiated prices or "list" prices for virtual collocation equipment sold to it on a going forward basis.

Sincerely,

Larry M. Exler Contract Manager

CC: CAROL BURDINE
TOM PAJDA
BOB GRZYMALA

#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

### "The One to Call On"

April 27, 1995

Sourcing Operations

Mr. Frank Kostello Alcatel Network Systems 720 Olive Street Suite 2200 St. Louis, Missouri 63101

Dear Mr. Kostello:

As you know, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, Alcatel Network Systems provided SWBT with "list" prices that Alcatel Network Systems specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBT's intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

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#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

Mr. Frank Kostello April 27, 1995 Page 2

that you wish negotiated prices to remain confidential and to keep any risk of disclosure to a minimum. Thus, this is to advise you that if you charge SWBT for virtual collocation equipment at a negotiated price, SWBT may be required to disclose that price in pending regulatory proceedings. Given that you provided "list" prices, SWBT presently assumes, and wishes to verify, that those are the prices you intend to charge for virtual collocation equipment.

Please contact the undersigned in writing by May 11 if Alcatel Network Systems intends to charge SWBT negotiated prices or "list" prices for virtual collocation equipment sold to it on a going forward basis.

Sincerely,

Larry M. Exler

Contract Manager

**CAROL BURDINE** CC:

> TOM PAJDA **BOB GRZYMALA**

> > RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

### "The One to Call On"

April 27, 1995

Sourcing Operations

Mr. Roy Clingman Reliance Comm/Tec 2100 Reliance Parkway Bedford, Texas 76021

Dear Mr. Clingman:

As you know, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, Reliance Comm/Tec provided SWBT with "list" prices that Reliance Comm/Tec specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBTs intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

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#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

Mr. Roy Clingman April 27, 1995 Page 2

that you wish negotiated prices to remain confidential and to keep any risk of disclosure to a minimum. Thus, this is to advise you that if you charge SWBT for virtual collocation equipment at a negotiated price, SWBT may be required to disclose that price in pending regulatory proceedings. Given that you provided "list" prices, SWBT presently assumes, and wishes to verify, that those are the prices you intend to charge for virtual collocation equipment.

Please contact the undersigned in writing by May 11 if Reliance Comm/Tec intends to charge SWBT negotiated prices or "list" prices for virtual collocation equipment sold to it on a going forward basis.

Sincerely,

Larry M. Exier Contract Manager

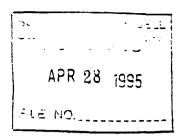
CC: CAROL BURDINE TOM PAJDA

**BOB GRZYMALA** 

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"The One to Call On"

April 27, 1995



**Sourcing Operations** 

Mr. Don Gutzmer Tellabs, Operations, Inc. 4951 Indiana Avenue Lisle, Illinois 60532

Dear Mr. Gutzmer:

As you know, Southwestern Beil Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, Tellabs, Operations, Inc. provided SWBT with "list" prices that Tellabs, Operations, Inc. specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBT's intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

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#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

Mr. Don Gutzmer April 27, 1995 Page 2

that you wish negotiated prices to remain confidential and to keep any risk of disclosure to a minimum. Thus, this is to advise you that if you charge SWBT for virtual collocation equipment at a negotiated price, SWBT may be required to disclose that price in pending regulatory proceedings. Given that you provided "list" prices, SWBT presently assumes, and wishes to verify, that those are the prices you intend to charge for virtual collocation equipment.

Please contact the undersigned in writing by May 11 if Tellabs. Operations, Inc. intends to charge SWBT negotiated prices or "list" prices for virtual collocation equipment sold to it on a going forward basis.

Sincerely.

Larry M. Exler Contract Manager

CC: CAROL BURDINE TOM PAJDA BOB GRZYMALA

#### RESTRICTED-PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

"The One to Call On"

April 27, 1995

**Sourcing Operations** 

Mr. Gary Bay AT&T Network Systems 1111 Woods Mill Road Dept. NK6013300 Ballwin, Missouri 63011

Dear Mr. Bay:

As you know, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company (SWBT) filed its original September 1, 1994 interstate virtual collocation tariff utilizing the equipment prices negotiated between vendors and SWBT as the basis for the tariffed rates submitted in that filing. SWBT continues to make every effort to protect against disclosure of these negotiated prices, although it is very uncertain whether these efforts will be successful.

After the possibility of disclosure became apparent, AT&T Network Systems provided SWBT with "list" prices that AT&T Network Systems specified were to be considered non-proprietary. In SWBT's intrastate virtual collocation tariff application filed in Texas, SWBT utilized these prices as the basis for the virtual collocation rates noted in its application.

Subsequent to filing the tariff application in Texas, two interstate collocation requests were completed. The equipment required to provision these requests was billed to SWBT at the negotiated price rather than the "list" price provided for virtual collocation.

The risk of unwanted disclosure of negotiated prices significantly increases if the prices charged SWBT for the equipment provisioned for virtual collocation are not the "list" prices. Absent your instruction to the contrary, SWBT will continue to assume

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APR 28 1995